

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 6th February, 1875.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Nasir-ul-Akhbar* of the 29th January quotes a native paper—name not given—to the effect that Government is to be blamed for the increase of infidelity and fornication apparent under its rule. The writer seems to think that the penalty of cutting off the noses and shaving the heads of females acted as a deterrent, but that since these penalties have been discontinued, the crimes have increased. He also more than hints that the manners and customs of Europeans have tended greatly to embolden and encourage women in their evil ways; and says no one brings down punishment upon them.

The *Nizam-ul-Asar* of the 20th January expresses itself very grateful to Government for its admirable administration of the country, the more so for the part which Lord Northbrook took in the Bengal famine. At the same time the writer begs to offer a few hints which he hopes will be considered acceptable:—(1) that Government should receive as tahsil collections not only money in settlement fees but grain also, which should be sold to the best advantage at the time of the new *fasl*—an arrangement which will be productive of four advantages. 1stly,—The people will be able to

pay their fees more easily; 2ndly,—the grain-dealers will not be able to have it all their own way; 3rdly,—the Government will derive great profits from the transaction; 4thly,—at the time of scarcity and famine it will be found most useful.

The writer proceeds to say that much of this discontent is due to the frequent settlements, as the large sums of money the unfortunate zemindars have to disburse in feasting and bribery impoverishes them considerably. The heavy expenses borne by the Government to support this settlement department is a great hardship upon the country in general, for now it is that the Hindustanis feel what the advantages of education have done for the people. "We would enquire—would it not be a saving of lakhs of rupees to the Government if the permanent settlement was upheld? We feel confident that by this move the Government and the country would each derive great advantages, and the cultivators of the land feel much more contentment, and be encouraged to do a great deal more for themselves."

The *Panjabi Akhbar* of the 30th January reports a case of dacoity at a village called Dipa Karmarpur Sirampur, in which the man of the house and his daughter were killed, and another daughter badly wounded. "It is a matter of great regret," says the writer, "that these lives have been sacrificed for Rs. 130. The magistrate considers the police very neglectful of their duty."

The *Hindu Prakash* of the same date brings to notice the conduct of a head-constable at Kila Didar Singh, who is said to be mixed up with the badmashes of the place, and recommends his removal.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 2nd February alludes to a disturbance at the town of Mandi Dhanaura in the Moradabad district between the Hindus and Musalmans on the day of the Bakra-id on the slaughter of cows. The shopkeepers are said to have closed their shops from the 18th to the 25th of January.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the 28th January wishes to know what the police have to do with the sanitary arrangements of a city? The writer is aware that power was invested in them by section 34, para. 5, Act V. of 1861, to arrest persons committing nuisances, but this was done when the municipality did not exist. The writer considers this open to abuse, as many persons are fined on false and malicious charges made by the police upon sanitation; and the authorities without further enquiry pass their orders regardless of the consequences.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 3rd February, in advocating the system of changing the hakims from one station to another, remarks that the move would be productive of good both to the Government and its subjects. "For we know from experience, that by a long residence in one place a hakim becomes more or less possessed of a party-feeling. Let him be ever so honest and conscientious, this is the existing bane of the courts of law; moreover, it is the chief hindrance to the civil administration of the Government. Apart from this, it is possible that the long residence of a hakim in one place tends to breed much discontent among the citizens of that place, for it produces much disunion, and we cannot but condemn the policy. We would strongly recommend the Government to enforce a change of station for all hakims from time to time—a movement which will be productive of great advantage to it as well as to the riaya.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 29th January, on the authority of a correspondent at Baroda, says that although the resident at Baroda has sealed up the late maharaja's effects, still there is a good deal of plundering going on, which the resident is powerless to prevent. Notes to the amount of 40 lakhs have been seized, while 45 lakhs are still missing; search is being made for them.

The *Nasir-ul-Akhbar* of the same date also discourses thus concerning the Baroda affairs:—"What a pity it is that the

nobles of Hindustan cannot get on with their own people. It would be far better if there was a good mutual understanding between them, in order that they might become more attached to each other, but why should they do this ; for is it not their policy to eat the good things themselves instead of fairly dividing them? Perhaps it is so with the chief of Baroda, and he may not after all greatly regret having his country taken from him. Like the late Nawab of Tonk he may amuse himself by travelling about and seeing the world ; for if he had possessed the desire to keep his country, he would not have put aside Dinkar Rao. He will most probably pay a visit to England taking with him in company Laghudhir Singh of Alwar, and this trip may turn the tide of events for both ; in any case strange sights will be seen by them. Whatever the Government has done has not been without a good object either way. May God guide other native chiefs to act in the same way."

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 30th January gives a hint that the state of Tonk needs reform, as the present state of misrule there is said to be great, and the Nawab ought to take steps at once to secure the services of trustworthy and good men in the management of it. The riaya is much dissatisfied, as the office of the political agent will show. The writer adds,—
 "The Nawab ought to take warning by Baroda."

Under the heading "Alwar," the writer says:—"From all quarters we have received accounts that the *gaddi nashini* of Mangal Singh has not been a very lawful proceeding, but, as the son of the late raja is living, the editor thinks that the affair has been done according to the ancient custom of the place—that is, at the instigation of the raja's mother, the servants of the state, and last, though not least, by the council of the British Government; and for this reason we do not give currency to the numerous complaints sent to us: for we consider the boy who has been installed in every way qualified for the position.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 2nd February, in its remarks upon Baroda affairs, remarks that Dinkar Rao, who has already become notorious as prime minister of Jodhpur, in consequence of his luxurious and sensual habits, should not be allowed on the committee for the trial of the Gaikwar, as it would be much against the dignity of that chief to have a man of Dinkar Rao's stamp and character to sit in judgment upon him. The writer enquires in conclusion,—“If this is allowed, how will the Gaikwar's tears ever be dried, and who will remove the stain?”

Under the heading “Kishengarh,” a writer brings to notice the system of flogging which is one of the severest acts of the riasat. The whip-cord is said to be made of coarse grass, about five yards long, and the lash of gut. This appears to be in the jail, as the writer alludes to “another strange custom, which is, that on the birth of a boy all prisoners are set free—even those who are committed for murder.”

This paper also remarks : —“The departure of a regiment from Jabbalpur to Bombay has given rise to all sorts of rumours,—one is to the effect that Sir Lewis Pelly has been murdered, and the Gaikwar set free!” Another is that some of the sipahis at Bombay asked permission to bring out the tabut at the approaching muharram which was refused, and consequently a rebellion and disturbance has taken place.

The *Murakka-i-Tahzib* of the 1st February considers the action of Government in the Baroda business very strange, as the maharaja was removed without being proved guilty. The writer enquires whether Government can force the Gaikwar to confess his crime? It cannot do so, and the maharaja ought to be careful not to employ any European solicitor in his case, but Musalman, Parsi, and Hindu barristers only, who will sift the case to the bottom.”

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 24th January brings to the notice of Government the existence of a very large quantity.

of beautifully painted marble which is lying waste in the riasat of Dhar, and recommends that the Government should bring it into use.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 3rd February in an editorial publishes the following under the heading "Baroda":—"Now again the Maharaja of Baroda has been charged with various other crimes;—for instance, out of the many this one holds a prominent place, that of his causing a man to be killed before him. The writer affirms that the man who was so dealt with was one sent to the maharaja by the husband of Lakshmi Bai. All the property of the maharaja at Bombay and various other parts of the country has been confiscated by order of the Government."

The same paper remarks that the Maharaja of Gwalior is desirous of bringing the pretended Nana to account for trifling with him, and will bring charges of fraudulently personating the Nana, with other charges also. The writer adds,—“This will make the maharaja appear even more ridiculous than ever.”

COMMERCIAL.

(Railways.)

The *Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette* of the 22nd January in a lengthy article complains of the increased charges on the line of railway between Rewari and Delhi, a distance of 52 miles, for which four annas was formerly paid; but, since the erection of the Khalilpur station an additional sum of one anna and a half has been levied showing that the income has been reduced; travellers no longer care to travel by this line. The writer urges upon the Government the necessity of the decreasing the fare to ensure success.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Vidya Vilas* of the 15th January quotes a correspondent to the effect that the student of the colleges in the

Panjab are suffering in health for want of bodily exercise. The writer suggests that the rules regarding this should be observed as they exist in Bengal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Muir Gazette* of the 28th January alludes to the aspect of Cabul affairs, and the part the British Government ought to take in regard to them. The writer proceeds to say that doubtless the Amir of Cabul has been guilty of a breach of faith with Yakub Khan, for which he will meet his deserts at the hands of a higher power, but we cannot see the necessity or the propriety of the British Government offering any advice on the subject to the Amir, as it is quite possible that it will fall to the ground, moreover it may be productive of regret to the Government.

The *Nasir-ul-Akhbar* of the 29th January remarks that "the Government need not hope for any good results from the present state of affairs in Cabul. It would be better for the Government to make friendly overtures to the king of Persia and the Emperor of Russia; for, according to the old saying, 'the treaties of kings are weighty and not easily broken.' We could not give sounder advice than that these powers should combine and settle the affairs of Cabul. We would further remark that it would be better for the rulers of the day not to place too much reliance on their own powers, and to be careful to suppress any acts of violence and oppression. It should not be forgotten that it is good policy to spread the blessings of contentment throughout the land."

The *Strachey Gazette* of the 26th January states that a party of Hiratis have been gradually coming into Bangalor until they have increased to a band of some 200 men, and that they go about oppressing the shopkeepers from whom they demand wares at any price they please to offer, failing the getting of which they force them from the owners. The writer calls upon Government to adopt measures to expel these people from Bangalor, where their presence is creating such dread.

The *Hindu Prakash* of the 30th January remarks,—
“We learn by a telegram that Lord Northbrook is about
to commit himself by making an improper move on the
14th of the month so as to arrive at Delhi on the 17th.”

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report :—

No.	NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Roznamcha,	Urdu,	Lucknow,	Daily,	1875. 15th	1875. 1st
2	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 16th	" 1st
3	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Hindi,	Benares,	Weekly,	" 18th	" 1st
4	Roznamcha,	Urdu,	Lucknow,	Daily,	" 18th	" 1st
5	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 20th	" 1st
6	Nizam-ul-Asar (a new paper),	Ditto,	Khairabad,	Weekly,	" 20th	" 1st
7	Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette.	Ditto,	Jaipur,	Ditto,	" 22nd	" 1st
8	Marwar Gazette,	Urdu and Hindi,	Jodhpur,	Ditto,	25th	1st
9	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Hindi,	Benares,	Ditto,	25th	1st
10	Karnama, ...	Urdu,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	25th	1st
11	Bohilkhand Akhbar,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	27th	1st
12	Muir Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	29th	1st
13	Laub-i-Mahfuz,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	29th	1st
14	Nasir-ul-Akhbar,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Bi-monthly,	29th	1st
15	Nasir-ul-Islam,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	29th	1st
16	Oudh Akhbar,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	29th	1st
17	Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Weekly,	29th	1st
18	Koh-i-Nur,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	30th	1st
19	Atalik-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	30th	1st
20	Panjabi Akhbar,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	30th	1st
21	Urdu Delhi Gazette,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	30th	1st
22	Benares Akhbar,	Hindi,	Agra,	Ditto,	28th	2nd
23	Muhibb-i-Hind,	Urdu,	Benares,	Ditto,	" 4th week.	2nd
24	Nur-ul-Anwar,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 30th	2nd
25	Akmal-ul-Akhbar,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	" 31st	2nd
26	Urdu Akhbar,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 1st	2nd

No.	NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
27	Sadarsha,	Anglo-Hindi,	Delhi,	Weekly,	1875. 1st	1875. 2nd
28	Vidya Vilas,	Urdu,	Jammu,	Ditto,	Feb. 15th	3rd
29	Strachey Gazette,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	19th	3rd
30	Gwalior Gazette,	Urdu and Hindi,	Gwalior,	Ditto,	24th	3rd
31	Strachey Gazette,	Urdu,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	26th	3rd
32	Maksud-ul-Akhbar,	Ditto,	Gurgaon,	Ditto,	4th week.	3rd
33	Agra Akhbar,	Ditto,	Agra,	Tri-monthly,	30th	3rd
34	Hindu Prakash,	Ditto,	Amritsar,	Weekly,	30th	3rd
35	Dabdaba-i-Sikandri,	Ditto,	Rampur,	Ditto,	1st	3rd
36	Khair Khwah-i-Panjab,	Ditto,	Gujranwala,	Ditto,	1st	3rd
37	Rifah-i-Am,	Ditto,	Sialkot,	Ditto,	1st	3rd
38	Samay Vinod,	Urdu and Hindi,	Naini Tal,	Bi-monthly,	1st	3rd
39	Najm-ul-Akhbar,	Urdu,	Meerut,	Weekly,	24th	4th
40	Lam-i-Nur,	Ditto,	Jaunpur,	Ditto,	24th	4th
41	Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette.	Ditto,	Jaipur,	Ditto,	29th	4th
42	Patiala Akhbar,	Ditto,	Patiala,	Ditto,	1st	4th
43	Karnama,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	1st	4th
44	Jalwa-i-Tur,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	1st	4th
45	Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,	Urdu and Hindi,	Agra,	Bi-monthly,	1st	4th
46	Almora Akhbar,	Ditto,	Almora,	Ditto,	1st	4th
47	Naf-ul-Azim,	Arabic,	Lahore,	Weekly,	2nd	4th
48	Shola-i-Tur,	Urdu,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	2nd	4th
49	Oudh Akhbar,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	2nd	4th
50	Nayir-i-Akbar,	Ditto,	Bijnor,	Weekly,	21st	5th
51	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	30th	5th
52	Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Weekly,	30th	5th
53	Anwar-ul-Akhbar,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1st	5th
54	Murakka-i-Tahzib,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Bi-monthly,	1st	5th
55	Anjuman Akhbar,	Ditto,	Shahjahanpur,	Ditto,	1st	5th
56	Vritt Dhara,	Marathi,	Dhar,	Weekly,	1st	5th

57	Sadik-ul-Akhbar,	...	Urdu,	...	Bhawalpur, ...	Ditto,	...	...	1st	"	5th
58	Lawrence Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut, ...	Ditto,	...	...	2nd	"	5th
59	Matla-i-Nur,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto,	...	...	2nd	"	5th
60	Vakil-i-Hindustan,	...	Ditto,	...	Amritsar, ...	Ditto,	...	...	3rd	"	5th
61	Nur Afshan,	...	Ditto,	...	Ludhiana, ...	Ditto,	...	...	4th	"	5th
62	Asar-ul-Amsar,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto,	...	...	21st	Jany.	6th
63	Najm-ul-Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut, ...	Ditto,	...	...	1st	Feby.	6th
64	Nur-ul-Absar,	...	Ditto,	...	Allahabad, ...	Bi-monthly,	1st	"	6th

DELHI : }
The 10th February, 1875.

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